

ALLIES HOLD FIRM AFTER HUN ONSLAUGHTS

GIGANTIC GERMAN DRIVE COLLAPSING; THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS CAPTURED

NUMEROUS GERMAN ATTACKS COMPLETELY REPULSED AND HUNS FLEE BACK TO OMARNE IN DISORDER.

HUN CHIEFS DOUBTFUL

German Carrier Pigeon Captured With Message Admitting Seriousness of the Situation.

Paris, July 16.—(By Associated Press.)—Furiously launching new attacks against the Allied positions on the Marne front from Chateau Thierry to Rheims the Germans are continuing their efforts to break through the French and American defense. They have made progress during the past night but it has been decidedly slow in comparison with the sweep of the Teutonic legions in their attack in Picardy and Flanders and along the Aisne.

It appears that the enemy after crossing the Marne between Dorman and Chateillon has reached in this area the villages of St. Agne, La Chatelle and Monthodon, which are approximately one and three-fourths miles south of the river, but in the outskirts of these towns they have been held up.

Just to the northwest the Germans managed to traverse the Bouquigny wood, but on the southern side they have been stopped.

West of Dorman which is 24 miles east of Chateau Thierry, American troops are holding the battle line. Unofficially it is stated in this area they have retaken the villages of Fossey and Fosse, south of the Marne where the Germans gained ground in the first rush across the river.

From the French official report it is evident that between Dorman and Rheims the Germans are driving toward the Marne to the northeast. Only at one point on the Rodez river did they advance last night. Even there they have been checked by the French fire. From that point to Rheims there is no change in the situation.

With American Army on Marne, July 16.—During one of a dozen air combats which took place this morning, P. J. Abbe, a pilot of the 1st American Air Corps, shot down a German plane, a single engine, fifteen miles north of Dorman.

Soon afterward George Robertson, Kansas City, brought down a German plane within the American line in the same sector.

Enemy Spirit Broken
With American Army on Marne, July 16.—Word received this morning shows the allied defense is not only still holding up the German attempt to advance, but appears to have broken the enemy's spirit.

Small Counter Attack
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4,000 Yards Biggest Gain.
On the French front in France, July 16.—The impression of the result in the first day's battle of the Marne is that the French front is now German anywhere along the stretch of many miles did the enemy succeed in penetrating more than 4,000 yards and that was only on a small sector in the neighborhood of Marsaux, southwest of Rheims, although orders issued on German prisoners announced that the first day should take the line on the eastern bank of the Marne. On the French front east of Rheims the enemy did not even get beyond the advance line. The inviolable resistance of the French troops prevented the German advance in the combat line. With the French on the section west of Rheims, American and British troops fought both of whom with the allies in keenness and courage.

On the French front in France, July 15.—It was a brilliant operation in which the American troops repulsed the enemy from the position he had gained on the French front. The Americans counter attacked vigorously this evening with remarkable dash, throwing the Germans back across the river.

German Bridges Bombed.
Earlier in the day this part of the line had been the scene of the most desperate fighting. The Germans had succeeded in getting over in boats, chasing the allied troops away from the bank while the German engineers were building a bridge. Six of these bridges were destroyed. The Germans were thrown into the river. They constantly bombed the other bridges and did great execution.

WAR SUMMARY

Rheims still held by the French.

The German attacks have been repulsed with the heaviest possible losses.

The situation on the allies' side is distinctly good and the French are entirely satisfied with the results.

East of Rheims, two German attacks were made with tanks in the sectors of Souain and Ecury. In the latter district a wood was captured; elsewhere the Germans were repulsed.

The line of resistance from one end to the other is everywhere intact east of Rheims.

West of Rheims the two main German attacks were directed:

- 1.—Down the Marne.
- 2.—Due south to Dorman.

The Germans threw six pontoon bridges across the Marne between Dorman and Rouilly on a four mile front.

The capture of a German airplane showed that one of the enemy's chief attacks was to be directed down the Marne in the direction of Epemay.

among the Germans.

Counter Attacks.
When the Germans had crossed the river Marne, the fighting which already was heavy, became terrific. The French and Americans holding the southern side fell back to their principle combat position. They fought all the way and counter attacked on the Marne, the Germans scattering pell mell to the river.

35 Divisions Used
London, July 16.—Thirty-five divisions were employed by the Germans in their attack between Chateau Thierry and Dorman on the Marne river, it was learned here today.

The Germans were able to get to the southern bank on a front of less than four miles between Dorman and Fossey. The greatest depth attained by the Germans was two miles.

By American counter attacks in this sector the Germans were driven back across the Marne.

The Germans planned to drive in a wedge between Chateau Thierry.

Capture Fossey.
London, July 16.—The Germans have recaptured Fossey and Crezaney, towns on the south bank taken by the Germans when they crossed the Marne.

London, July 16.—Advices received in London up to noon today said that little change in the situation had been created by the German offensive. The attack was conducted by the forces of General Von Buelow and General Von Bohm, who are directing the operation of the two armies on the left wing of the German crown prince's group.

Full Strength Used.
London.—West of Rheims the enemy attacked in two places by way of the Marne railway, and in the country south of Dorman. In this neighborhood the Germans succeeded in penetrating more than 4,000 yards and that was only on a small sector in the neighborhood of Marsaux, southwest of Rheims, although orders issued on German prisoners announced that the first day should take the line on the eastern bank of the Marne. On the French front east of Rheims the enemy did not even get beyond the advance line. The inviolable resistance of the French troops prevented the German advance in the combat line. With the French on the section west of Rheims, American and British troops fought both of whom with the allies in keenness and courage.

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JANESVILLE BOYS FACING THE HUNS

The Rock County boys are now stationed at the Chateau Thierry front and are facing the fifth and greatest German offensive which opened yesterday, is apparent from the announcement of Gen. March, in giving the disposition of American forces in France.

The chief of staff declares that the First Army Corps to which the Thirty-Second division (Michigan and Wisconsin national guard troops) belongs, is now holding the Chateau Thierry front. The Rock County men, therefore, are among those who have participated in the big counter-attacks launched yesterday by the tanks at the latter district of Chateau Thierry. Part of the Thirty-Second division, had been stationed in German territory near the Swiss border, but Gen. March has disclosed that the entire division has been moved west.

have been unable to advance their line beyond Stagnon La Capelle, Monthodon, Lissieux and Bouquigny. The French in this region have taken ten thousand prisoners; the German loss in prisoners during the first day of the battle was extremely heavy.

Improve Position.
With the American army on Marne, July 16.—The American troops in the bend of the Marne in the Fosse, improved their position during the night and at one place they drove the enemy across the river.

The number of prisoners taken by the Americans were other than the Germans has been no change in this sector. The artillery fire continued all along the line throughout the night.

Huns Admit Failure.
Additional German prisoners taken today say they are convinced their commanders have been beaten. American troops today shot down a carrier pigeon belonging to the enemy east of Chateau Thierry. It was carrying a message from a German divisional headquarters saying the situation was serious; that the Germans saw the danger of making further progress in the locality of the division.

A report from one end of the battle line to the other says that except for a few minor localities, the German offensive so far has been a complete failure.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.—East and west of Rheims the Germans are fighting with desperation and every resource to bring quick success to their fifth offensive of the present great battle. Almost everywhere the fighting is continuing. The first line is yet intact along the entire sixty-five mile front.

RESISTANCE SUPERB.—Superb resistance is being offered by the French and Italian troops held the Germans to minimum gains. Between 700,000 and 800,000 men were thrown into the battle line by the German command. The Germans used these huge numbers and the use of every facility of defense and destruction known to the enemy. Berlin was able to report officially, Monday, that the German offensive had been stopped.

CHECK ATTACK.—Large forces were concentrated to be thrown across the Marne and bridge between Chateau Thierry and Dorman. American troops, fighting with great dash, met this menace, checked it and hurled it against the river. Near Fossey the north bank by the impetuous Americans, who captured between a thousand and fifteen hundred prisoners, including an entire brigade of the first line. The river where the enemy crossed is now dominated by American cannon and machine guns. French and Italian divisions engaged the Germans on a front of twenty-two miles. Here the enemy advanced an average depth of two and one-half miles, his greatest gain being in the direction of Fossey. The Germans have been unable to gain much additional ground.

HALT FOR.—East of Rheims the Germans have been stopped. The French defense there stood resolutely and stopped the foe in his tracks.

UNWAVERING IN ATTACK.—Attack after attack is being launched against the French on the Marne. The French are unwavering in their defense. Colossal as was the artillery preparation, the French defense there stood resolutely and stopped the foe in his tracks.

NO POSITIONS GAINED.—No important positions have been gained and the Germans have suffered great losses for the small advances won. It is apparent the German command hoped to wipe out completely the Rheims salient by July 17, but Epernay, the objective of the first day, still is in the hands of the French.

NO FRONT ATTACKS.—As yet no frontal attack has been made on Rheims and that battle-scarred city, long the objective of German bombers, still holds its own. The enemy attacked it on three sides and hoped, apparently, to take it as a result of great rains east and west of the city. The German command hoped to reach the final development within a few hours, and until then the real objective is uncertain. A marked enemy advance on the present attacking front would give him territory and points from which to make further attempts to reach Paris.

ACTIVITY GREAT.—On the remainder of the western front in the Italian and Macedonian theatres the fighting activity has not been great. British troops have made a slight advance near Villers-Bretonneux south of the Somme.

Lively local fighting has occurred on the Italian mountain front, but no change in the situation. In Albania, French detachments continue to press back the Austrians in the Delavai valley, capturing a number of prisoners.

State Convention of Spanish War Veterans at Madison, Wednesday

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Madison, Wis., July 16.—About 200 people are expected to attend the annual convention of the United States War Veterans which will be held in Madison Wednesday. Headquarters will be at the Park Hotel and meetings are to be held in the senate chamber of the capitol.

The local committee for the arrangements consists of T. E. Kingston, R. L. Richardson, C. L. Miller, A. J. Schmitt, and C. H. Zillisch. The program has been completed by Commander Zillisch of the Madison Post. Sightseeing trips through the capitol and around Madison and boat trips about the lakes are the social features planned. The state department will be in the hands of the Madison post with Commander Zillisch and Adjutant Kingston at the head of the arrangements committee.

The association of commerce will assist the local committee in the entertainment of their guests and will present the delegates with the attractive Lakeside book of Madison as souvenirs of their visit to the capitol city.

The convention will open Wednesday with a dinner at the Hotel. Governor Philipp, Commander-in-Chief Bush, President Herzog of the ladies auxiliary and Department Commander Fred Arnold of the Madison Post will be present. The program open to the public is the patriotic rally which will be given on the steps of the capitol Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

Following is the program for the three days:

Wednesday, 8:30 a. m., address of welcome, Mayor Sayle; address, Governor Philipp; address, Commander Bush; address, Department Commander Arnold; 1:30 p. m., reports of department officers; 4:30 p. m., business session; 7:30 p. m., parade; 8:30 p. m., patriotic rally.

Friday, 8:30 a. m., business session; 1:30 p. m., joint installation; 4:30 p. m., banquet; 7:30 p. m., supper at Bernard's Park; 8:30 p. m., dancing in open air pavilion.

MUST HAVE SPECIAL ELECTION TO FILL SEAT

Madison, Wis., July 16.—Either a special primary or a special election must be called in the Eleventh congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. L. Lenroot to the United States senate. The question has been ruled on in an opinion by Attorney General Harlan.

The attorney general holds that special elections may be held in connection with the regular election in November, but a special primary must be held not more than thirty days before that election. Candidates will be nominated at the regular primary in September and at the special primary in November.

There are already several candidates in the Eleventh district. Among those are A. D. S. Gillet, Superior; Senator A. V. Ashland; G. M. Shelton, Tomahawk; A. P. Nelson, Grantsburg, and others.

SEE CRITICAL SESSION OF AUSTRIAN REICHRATH

Copenhagen, July 16.—That the session of the Austrian Reichsrath, in Vienna, will be a critical one today, was indicated by the fact that Premier von Seidler, continuing his resignation, said a dispatch from the Austrian capital.

It is rumored that the Slovaks and Polish leaders refused to attend the conference.

It is understood that there will likely be debate similar to those held in the German Reichstag under the strictest censorship.

COLORED SOCIETY OPENS CONVENTION

Spring field, Ill., July 16.—The thirty-first annual convention of the Sir Knights and Daughters of Tabor of Illinois, a colored society, opened a three days' session here today with Sir Knight L. A. large number of out of town delegates are in attendance.

ALLEGED BOOTLEGGERS RELEASED YESTERDAY

W. J. Gannon, one of the fifteen arrested on the charge of bootlegging in Saturday night's raids, was released from the Dane county jail yesterday after furnishing bail.

Court Commissioner Stanley Tallman went to Madison yesterday morning to secure Gannon's release.

BURY CHICAGO AVIATOR WITH MILITARY HONORS

Paris, July 16.—Aviator Vernon B. Edwards of Chicago, a member of the Lafayette escadrille, who died in a Scottish hospital at the front from an amputation of the leg, has been buried with military honors. Bood's machine crashed down following a fight with a German.

SPECIAL MEETING HELD BY JAPANESE CABINET

Tokio, July 16.—A special meeting of the Japanese cabinet which was attended by army officers, was held today and the newspaper attached much importance to it. It is believed some communication was received from the American government concerning Russia.

NEW SIBERIAN RULER WILL ASSIST TROOPS

London, July 16.—General Horvath recently proclaimed ruler of Siberia, said in a Peking dispatch to the Times dated July 13, has expressed willingness to facilitate the movement of Czech-Slovak troops towards the Szech-Balkal region over the eastern railway.

STREET CAR SERVICE HALTED IN ATLANTA

Atlanta, Ga., July 16.—Atlanta was without street car service today as the result of a strike of employees.

Reports Claim That Huns' Favorite Gun Was Complete Failure

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Paris, July 16.—All news from the battle front indicate the element of surprise in the favorite German weapon was a total failure Monday, the newspapers point out the importance of the fact.

The French military chief says Maurice Faras in the Echo de Paris forecast with wonderful approximation the date and locality of the German effort and General Foch made all dispositions so that the attack was repulsed under conditions favorable to the allies.

The Matin declares that the French command was informed of the arrival of the German gun the day before Sunday morning the German troops had begun to use their reserve food supplies. This enabled the French artillery to deliver an intense fire against the Germans with the result of the attacker being badly battered.

Washington Officials Supremely Confident of the Final Outcome

[BY INTERNATIONAL PRESS.]
Washington, July 16.—Supremely confident of the final outcome of the great battle now in progress in France, war department officials today were placing out of the scanty dispatches available the story of the struggle.

The outcome still remains in doubt. It will be several days very likely. But the military experts are unanimous in their belief that the Germans are being held and that their losses to date in this their first effort to win victory by the sword, have been larger than in any previous attempt.

There was a market atmosphere of optimism at the white house as the day wore on. The feeling that the German offensive had been checked at its very inception was everywhere apparent. The war department remained until after midnight scanning news dispatches from the front and was up before his customary hour.

Comments from overseas. He was said to be elated over the entire situation.

Belligerents' Peace Terms Similar Says Minister Von Burian

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Amsterdam, July 16.—Baron von Burian the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in a note addressed to the Austrian and Hungarian premier today in a dispatch from Vienna as saying there is hardly any difference between the general principle enunciated by the statement of both belligerents. "President Wilson's four points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggeration, arouse our opposition."

Conditions the Austrian-Hungarian minister said, "The enemy's obstancy regarding his territorial demand concerning Alsace, Lorraine, Treleves, Trentino and the German colonies appear to be surmountable."

American Commission Will Make Thorough Inquiry in Russia

Washington, July 16.—Appointment of American commission to make a thorough inquiry into the conditions in Russia was strongly urged on President Wilson today in a letter from Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee.

The question of military intervention in Russia was not discussed in the senator's letter. The American commission was proposed by the senate in the summer of 1917, because of what he said are conflicting reports regarding military, political and social conditions in Russia. His opinion to the President was that it is possible to learn the actual conditions in Russia, in all phases.

MEMBERS' COUNCIL TO MEET TOMORROW NIGHT

An important meeting of the Members' council of the Chamber of Commerce has been called by Chairman Lange for tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. The main subject for discussion at this time will be the farm labor problem, and plans to assist in alleviating the serious shortage of farm labor in Rock county will be brought forward at the meeting.

All captains, secretaries, chairmen, and members of the various subcommittees under the Members' council are expected to be present at this meeting. Chairman Lange is asking for the attendance of everyone of these officers.

LONDON PAPERS LAUD AMERICANS' FIGHTING

London, July 15.—The brilliant contribution of American troops to the allied defense at Tossy figures conspicuously in the battle report under big headlines in the morning papers.

"Splendid men," is the description contained in the Times, while another paper, the American defense "the most encouraging feature of the days' fighting."

FORTY-TWO MARINES KILLED IN ACTION

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Washington, July 16.—The marine corp casualty list today shows: Killed in action 42, died of wounds 18, wounded severely 17, missing 18. Total 87.

Marine corp casualties were reported today in two lists, the first of which dated July 13 includes killed in action Private Sidney Weller, Milwaukee; Eugene Wallace, Fremont.

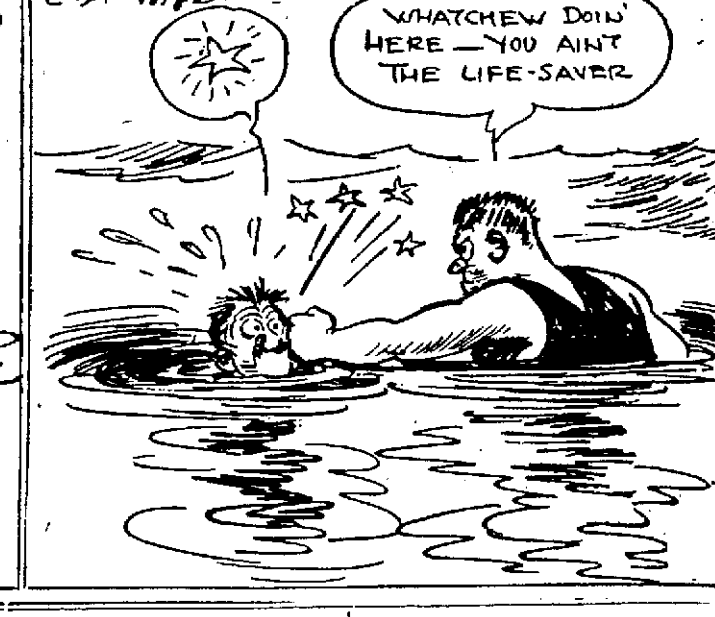
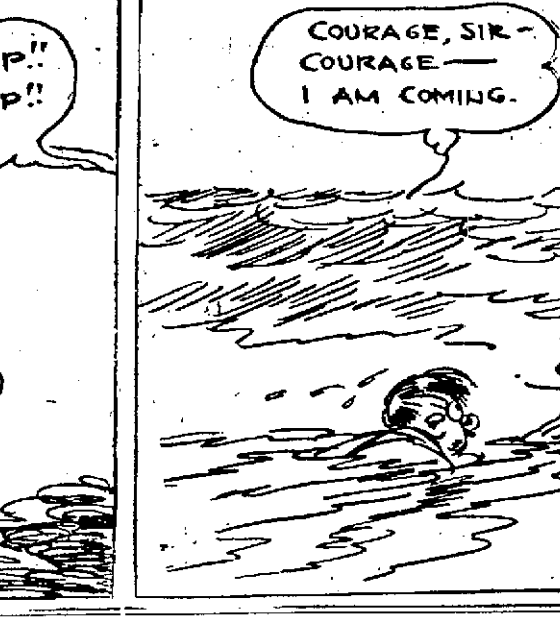
REICHSTAG ADJOURNS UNTIL NOVEMBER 5

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Amsterdam, July 16.—The Reichstag, according to dispatches from Berlin, has adjourned until November 5. One of the last acts Saturday was to pass all taxation bills which the finance minister declared were more extensive and more important than any since the foundation of the Empire.

GERMAN SUBMARINE FAILS TO SINK BOAT

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Paris, July 15.—The torpedo attack by a German submarine on the French transport Providence which was badly damaged but did not sink, took place in the Spanish port of Talamone, 40 miles north of Barcelona, at 11:00 p. m., April 13, according to

PETEY DINK—TAKE A HINT FROM THE GIRL, PETE, AND TEND TO YOUR OWN KNITTING.



Gunner Depew

By ALBERT N. DEPEW

Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer U. S. Navy—Member of the Foreign Legion of France—Captain on French Front—French Battleship Commander—Winner of the Croix de Guerre.

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It is funny to see some of the newcomers when they first discover a canteen on them. Some of them cry. If they really knew what it was going to be like they would do worse than that, maybe.

Then they start hunting all over each other, just like monkeys. They team up for this purpose, and many times it is in this way that a couple of men get to be trench partners and come to be pals for life—which may not be a long time at that.

In the front-line trenches it is more comfortable to fall asleep on the parapet fire-step than in the dugouts, because the canteens are thicker down below, and they simply will not give you a minute's rest. They certainly are active little pests. We used to make buck scratchers out of certain weapons that had flexible handles, but never had time to use them when we needed them most.

We were given bottles of a liquid which smelled like lysol and were supposed to soak our clothes in it. It was thought that the canteens would object to the smell and quit work. Well, the canteens that could stand our clothes without the dope on them would not be bothered by a little thing like this stuff. Also, our clothes got so sour and horrible smelling that they hurt our noses worse than the canteens. They certainly were game little devils, and came right back at us.

So most of the fellows threw the dopes at Fritz and fought the canteens hand to hand.

There was plenty of food in the trenches most of the time, though once in a while, during a heavy bombardment, the fatigue—usually a corporal's guard—would get killed in the communication trenches and we would not have time to get out to the fatigue and rescue the grub they were bringing. Sometimes you could not find either the fatigue or the grub when you got to the point where they had been hit.

But, as I say, we were well fed most of the time, and got second and third helpings until we had to open our belts. But as the Limeys say: "Gawd limey, the grub was rough." They served a thick soup of meat and vegetables in bowls the size of wash basins, black coffee with or without sugar—mostly without—and plenty of bread.

Also, we had preserves in tins, just like the Limeys. If you saw any parcels ever, do not put any apple and plum jam in them or the man who gets it will let Fritz shoot him. Ask any Limey soldier and he will tell you the

same. I never thought there was so much jam in the world. No Man's Land looked like a city dump. Most of us took it, after a while, just to get the bread. Early in the war they used the tins to make bombs of, but that was before Mills came along with his hand grenade. Later on they flattened out the tins and lined the dugouts with them.

Each man carried an emergency ration in his bag. This consisted of bully beef, biscuits, etc. This ration was never used except in a real emergency, because no one could tell when it might mean the difference between life and death to him. When daylight catches a man in a shell hole or at a listening post out in No Man's Land he does not dare to crawl back to his trench before nightfall, and then is the time that his emergency ration comes in handy. Also, the stores failed to reach us sometimes, as I have said, and we had to use the emergency rations.

Sometimes we received raw meat and fried it in our dugouts. We built regular clay ovens in the dugouts, with iron tops for broiling. This, of course, was in the front-line trenches only.

We worked two hours on the fire-step and knocked off for four hours, in which time we cooked and ate and slept. This routine was kept up night and day, seven days a week. Sometimes the program was changed; for instance, when there was to be an attack or when Fritz tried to come over and visit, but otherwise nothing disturbed our routine unless it was a gas attack.

The ambition of most privates is to become a sniper, as the official sharpshooters are called. After a private has been in the trenches for six months or a year and has shown his marksmanship, he becomes the great man he has dreamed about. We had two snipers to each company and because they took more chances with their lives than the ordinary privates they were allowed more privileges. When it was at all possible our snipers were allowed dry quarters, the best of food, and they did not have to follow the usual routine, but came and went as they pleased.

Our snipers, as a rule, went over the parapet about dusk, just before Fritz got his star shells going. They would crawl out to shell craters or tree stumps or holes that they had spotted during the day—in other words, places where they could see the enemy snipers but could not be seen themselves. Once in position, they would make themselves comfortable, smear their tin hats with dirt, get a good rest for their rifles and snipe every German they saw. They wore extra bandoleers of cartridges, since there was no telling how many rounds they might fire during the night. Sometimes they had direct and visible targets and other times they potted Huas by guesswork. Usually



They Potted Huas by Guess Work.

they crawled back just before daylight, but sometimes they were out 24 hours at a stretch. They took great pride in the number of Germans they knocked over, and if our men did not get eight or ten they thought they had not done a good night's work. Of course it was not wholesale killing, like machine gunning, but it was very useful, because our snipers were always laying for the German snipers, and when they got Sniper Fritz they saved just so many of our lives.

The Limeys have a great little expression that means a lot: "Carry on." They say it is a cockney expression. When a captain falls in action, his words are not a message to the girl he left behind him or any dope about his gray-haired mother, but "Carry on, Lieutenant Whooles." If the Lieutenant gets his it is "Carry on, Sergeant Jacks," and so on as far as it goes. So the words used to mean, "Take over the command and do the job right." But now they mean not only that but "Keep up your courage, and go to it." One man will say it to

another sometimes when he thinks the first man is getting downhearted, but more often, if he is a Limey, he will start kidding him.

Our men, of course, did not say "Carry on," and in fact they did not have any expression in French that meant exactly the same thing. But they used to cheer each other along, all right, and they passed along the command when it was necessary, too. I wonder what expression the American troops will use. (You notice I do not call them Sammies!)

I took my turn at listening post with the rest of them, of course. A listening post is any good position out in No Man's Land, and is always held by two men. Their job is to keep a live ear on Fritz and in case they hear anything that sounds very much like an attack one man runs back to his lines and the other stays to hold back the Boches as long as he can. You can figure for yourself which is the most healthful job.

As many times as I went on listening-post duty I never did get to feeling homelike there exactly. You have to lie very still, of course, as Fritz is listening, too, and a move may mean a bullet in the ribs. So, lying on the ground with hardly a change of position, the whole lower part of my body would go to sleep before I had been at the post very long. I used to brag a lot about how fast I could run, so I had my turn as the runner, which suited me all right. But every time I got to a listening post and started to think about what I would do if Fritz should come over and wondered how good a runner he was, I took a long breath and said, "Feet, do your duty." And I was strong on duty.

After I had done my stint in the front-line and reserve trenches I went back with my company to billets, but had only been there a day or two before I was detached and detailed to the artillery position to the right of us, where both the British and French had mounted naval guns. There were guns of all calibers there, both naval and field pieces, and I got a good look at the famous "75's," which are the best guns in the world. In my estimation, and the one thing that saved

Verdun.

The "75's" fired 30 shots a minute, where the best German guns could do was six. The American three-inch field piece lets go six times a minute, too. The French government owns the secret of the mechanism that made this rapid fire possible. When the first "75's" began to roar, the Germans knew the French had found a new weapon, so they were very anxious to get one of the guns and learn the secret.

Shortly afterward they captured eight guns by a mass attack in which, the allies claim, there were 4,000 German troops killed. The Boches studied the guns and tried to turn out pieces like them at the Krupp factory. But somehow they could not get it. Their imitation "75's" would only fire five shots very rapidly and then "cough"—puff, puff, puff, with nothing coming out. The destructive power of the "75's" is enormous. These guns have saved the lives of thousands of privates and Tommies and it is largely due to them that the French are now able to beat Fritz at his own game and give back shell for shell—and then some.

CHAPTER V.

With the "75's."

My pal Brown, of whom I spoke before, had been put in the infantry when he enlisted in the Legion, because he had served in the United States infantry. He soon became a sergeant, which had been his rating in the American service. I never saw him in the trenches, because our outfits were nowhere near each other, but whenever we were in billets at the same time, we were together as much as possible.

Brown was a funny card and I never saw anyone else much like him. A big, tall, red-headed, dopey-looking fellow, never saying much and slow in everything he did or said—you would never think he amounted to much or was worth his salt. The boys used to call him "Ginger" Brown, both on account of his red hair and his slow movements. But he would pull a surprise on you every once in a while, like this one that he fooled me with.

One morning about dawn we started out for a walk through what used to be Dixmude—piles of stone and brick and mortar. There were no civvies to be seen; only mules and horses bringing up casks of water, bags of beans, chloride of lime, barbed wire, ammunition, etc. It was a good thing we were not superstitious. At that, the shadows along the walls made me feel shaky sometimes.

Finally Brown said: "Come on down; let's see the '75's.'" At this time I had not seen a "75," except on a train going to the front, so I took him up right away, but was surprised that he should know where they were.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Dinner Stories

A Wall street man tells this story of a well-known financier, noted alike for his perspicacity and his closed-mindedness.

Two promoters once called on him to try to arouse his interest in a certain scheme of theirs. They talked to him about an hour. Then they took their leave, having been told that he would let them know his decision in a few days.

"I believe we've got him," said the first promoter hopefully on the way uptown.

"I don't know," said the other. He seems very suspicious."

"Suspicious?" echoed the first. "What makes you think he is suspicious?"

"Didn't you notice," was the reply, "how he counted his fingers after I had shaken hands with him?"

Whatever we non-combatants can do for our soldiers seems trifling and futile besides what these young heroes are doing for us. The most generously contributing non-combatant, when he's compared with the fighting soldier, is a good deal in the position of the lady visitor at the base hospital.

"And so you've lost a leg?" the lady visitor said to a young patient.

"Yes, ma'am," said he.

"Poor dear!" said the lady visitor. "Have a chocolate!"

"James," said Mrs. Mellow to the man servant, "can you find out whether the tinned salmon was all eaten last night? I don't want to ask the new cook because she may have eaten it, and then she would feel uncomfortable."

"Please, ma'am," replied James. "The new cook ate all the salmon, no matter what you was to say to her you couldn't make her more uncomfortable than she is now."

CLINTON NEWS

Clinton, July 15.—Mrs. Eddie Anderson and daughter of Duluth, Minn., are visiting relatives here.

The funeral of Mrs. Theodore Zick will be held Tuesday afternoon from the German Lutheran church. The family have the sympathy of the community as she leaves four children the youngest being twins only a few days old.

A nine and one-half pound boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tumbingson Sunday morning.

John Christman, wife and daughter Ruth of Evansville, motored over Friday and Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Hahn.

Mrs. John Mullen spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Scullion, and family in Port Atkinson.

Miss Slesman of Whitewater was a week-end guest of Mrs. J. Semon.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosene and daughter and Mrs. Myrtle Miles of Milwaukee were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Maxwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Menz and family motored to Camp Grant Sunday.

S. C. Hull, W. Cookley and Alec. Paul were in Jefferson Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Miller and daughters have returned to Chicago after a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thorpe.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Thorpe and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. H. Peabody motored to Milwaukee Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Harte and son and Mr. and Mrs. J. Strassburg and family spent Sunday with Fort Atkinson relatives and friends.

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Milton Junction

Milton Jct., July 16.—The town was decorated with the American and French flags on Sunday. The most noticeable being the large French flag displayed in front of the Stars and Stripes on the Masonic Temple flag pole.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Richardson, Mrs. A. D. Conkey and daughter, Belle, and Mrs. Will Holmes motored to Camp Grant Sunday to spend the day with John Conkey.

George McAdams of Chicago spent the week-end with his sister, Miss Francis McAdams.

George Hassinger bought stock Monday at high prices. The highest price ever received for hogs in this vicinity was paid.

Paul Owen has enlisted and expects to leave Wednesday for Camp Grant where he will enter the quartermasters' department.

Miss Adele Mason of Janesville spent Sunday with Miss Marjorie Williams.

Miss Margaret Delaney of Janesville was a Sunday guest of her cousin, Mrs. Jos. Doherty.

Robert and Mary Austin of Harmony and Isabel Palmer of Gray's Lake spent Sunday with Mrs. Mary Weaver.

Word has been received by relatives that the boys from town who are in France have been "over the top."

Miss Zetta Entress spent Saturday with Jefferson friends.

Mrs. John Mullen spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Scullion, and family in Port Atkinson.

Miss Slesman of Whitewater was a week-end guest of Mrs. J. Semon.

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The Stomach Begins

digestion, but the most important work is done by the bowels, liver and kidneys. Failure of these to act efficiently allows the whole body to be poisoned.

BEECHAM'S PILLS do more than produce bowel movement. Liver, skin, and kidneys are influenced to more active effort with resulting increased effect. It is always safe to take

Beecham's Pills

Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c, 25c. Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.

Winning the War —after the War

THE war is making vast changes in production, demand and merchandising.

Two stupendous words—essentials and non-essentials—are beginning to govern the minds of the people.

What they shall buy with their money, and what they shall not buy.

Advertising will, therefore, play a role in our new commercial life that shall make its victories in the past insignificant beside the mighty business structures it shall rear today and tomorrow.

To advertise means preparedness. It is foresight—a plan of battle—an assurance of victory. Winning the War after the War.

War for a market now at home and abroad. Protect your business and insure its permanence.

THE GREENLEAF COMPANY

Advertising and Merchandising Counsel

41 MT. VERNON STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Motorman Not Losing Any Time

"I don't think anyone ever suffered more from stomach trouble and bloating than I have. I had to lay off my run more than half the time and could get no help from prescriptions or medicine. One of my friends advised using May's Wonderful Remedy, which I found to be the greatest remedy ever put on the earth. I have not lost a day since taking it. It is worth its weight in gold." It is a simple harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. The dose will relieve or money refunded. J. P. Baker and druggists everywhere.

MORE DEADLY THAN A MAD DOG'S BITE

The bite of a rabid dog is no longer deadly, due to the new famous Pasteur Treatment, but the slow death, the persistent pain, the agony of the victim by deadly rabies is as sure and inevitable as day follows night.

So other organs of the human body are so important to health as the kidneys and bladder. If these become diseased and your bladder in working condition, you need have no fear of disease. The dose will relieve or money refunded. J. P. Baker and druggists everywhere.

If you have been suffering without results, get a box of GOLD MEDAL MARIUM OIL CAPSULES today. Absolutely guaranteed or your money refunded. Beware of imitations. Look for the same GOLD MEDAL on every box.

JANESVILLE GAZETTE

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CLASSIFIED RATES
 Insertion.....To per line
 Insertions.....50 per line
 (Five words to a line)
 Monthly Ads (no change of copy)
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NO AD TAKEN LESS THAN 25c OR
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CLOSING HOURS: All Want Ads
 must be in before 12 noon of day of
 publication.

WANT ADS must be accom-
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Buyer and Seller Get Together Thru Classified Ads

It's done every day. Men who are unknown to each other today, for example, the man with something to sell and the man with something to buy, get together quickly through the means of a Gazette Classified Ad.

Housewives use the efficient classified ad to get help for the home. Business men fill vacancies in their organizations through the same swift means.

It's really wonderful what a Gazette Classified Ad can do. If you have overlooked this solution to your wants don't waste any more time.

Thousands use Gazette Classified Ads, many more read them. That means quick results to whatever you wants may be.

Call

77—EITHER PHONE—77

A Gazette Classified Ad Taker will be glad to tend to your wants.

HELP, MALE AND FEMALE

(Continued)

GOVERNMENT NEEDS 200,000
 CLERKS at Washington. Exami-
 nations everywhere in July. Experi-
 ence unnecessary. Men and women
 desired. Government positions write
 for free particulars to J. C. Leonard,
 Former Civil Service Examiner, 1064
 Kenosha Bldg., Washington.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN

Competent newspaper solicitor with
 Ford car. Good proposition. Ad-
 dress at once. "Solicitor" care of
 Gazette.

SOLICITOR

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SERVICES OFFERED

(Continued)

TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS

We have added special equipment
 for the printing of form letters, and
 can now give this work immediate
 attention. Original letter matched
 in any color of ink.

PRINTING DEPT. GAZETTE

WINDMILL REPAIRING—Well drill-
 ing. Expert workmanship. GLOBE
 WORKS, 324 N. MAIN ST.

HEATING AND PLUMBING

H. E. HATHORN—603 N. Palm St.
 R. C. phone 282 Blue. Bell 815.
 Estimates cheerfully furnished.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE

TALK TO LOWELL—Dry and clean
 house for storage of furniture and
 furniture. 109 W. Milwaukee St.
 Both phones.

INSURANCE

BEST LIFE INSURANCE—North-
 western Mutual. P. A. Blackman,
 Agent, Jackson Block, Both phones.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CAR—5 passenger touring car, in
 good condition. Bargain for cash.
 Bower City Machine Co.

NITSCHER IMPLEMENT CO.

One 1916 Allen touring car.

We are agents for Chevrolet

cars.

Call and see us.

NITSCHER IMPLEMENT CO.

26 N. Bluff St.

OVERLAND TOURING CAR—In
 good shape; just overhauled. Can
 be seen at Rink Garage, 1715
 LaSalle St. A. M. Anderson, Footville
 phone 402, Footville, Wisconsin.

USED CARS

One 1915 Buick touring car.
 Electric lights and starter. \$275.

One 1917 Ford touring car \$325.

MURPHY & BURDICK

72 S. River St.

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES

BICYCLE REPAIRING—And over-
 hauling. Wm. Ballentine, 122 Corn
 Exchange.

BICYCLE REPAIRING—All kinds of
 bicycle supplies. We carry a com-
 plete line of bicycle tires. Premo
 Bros.

FLATS FOR RENT

CENTRALLY LOCATED—Two flats.
 E. J. Schmidt, N. High St. R. C.
 phone 576 Red.

FLAT—Modern five room flat and
 bath. Centrally located. E. N.
 Fredendall, R. C. phone 703.

HOUSES FOR RENT

AUGUST 1st—House and barn, good
 condition. House seven rooms, gas
 city and soft water. Call R. C.
 phone 535 Red after 6 p. m., or be-
 fore 8 a. m.

BLUFF ST. S. 347—Upper half of
 house, 5 rooms, modern conveni-
 ences. Inquire at Dr. I. M. Hol-
 apple's Office.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE

If taken at once I can sell you a
 modern 5 room house in first ward
 for \$3000. Will take Liberty Bonds
 part payment. Easy terms.

TALK TO LOWELL

THE BEST PIECE of property in
 Janesville for the money. See D. W.
 Watt.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

TWO SMALL HOUSES—Inman &
 Riedel, 824 Hayes Block.

MORTGAGES AND LOANS

MONEY—To loan on farm mortgages.
 Arthur M. Fisher.

THE WISCONSIN SAVINGS BUILD-
 ING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
 Milwaukee, can give you the best
 plan for saving money. We will be
 as fair with you as we will be with
 you. Write us, or E. W. Lowell,
 Janesville, Wis.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

DINNER—Served here daily in an ap-
 petizing and tasteful manner. Price
 25c and up. SAVOY CAFE, 34 S.
 Main St.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

BADGER DYE WORKS

Cleaners and Dyers
 Louis C. Keratell, Prop.
 CHEMICAL DRY CLEANING
 40

LYLE BEARD WRITES LETTERS FROM FRANCE

JANESVILLE YOUNG MAN SER-GRANT WITH CO. M. WRITES SEVERAL INTERESTING LETTERS FROM OVER THERE.

WAS OPERATED UPON

Most of Letters Are From Hospital Where He Has Been Confined After Submitting To An Operation.

Sergeant Lyle Beard of Company M has written several interesting letters to his parents in this city. The letters were written by Sergeant Beard while he was enroute and confined to a hospital.

Sergeant Beard recently underwent a serious operation and his letters are very interesting as well as instructive. The letters follow:

Somewhere in France, June 10, 1918.

Please excuse the pencil today as I am at the hospital and am afraid that my fountain pen might go dry. So I will use the pen to add the contents and I will write the contents with a pencil.

I had a dandy ride in the ambulance over here. We passed through some beautiful country, believe me. I saw some very beautiful castles among the hills which reminded me of the history of these large beautiful dwellings. In fact, it brought me back to the days when I was a boy and I saw the "Giant Killer" and other fairy tales.

I have not been operated on yet, but I guess the French doctor will wait over me tomorrow. There is an American in the cot on my left, a Frenchman on my right, and an Algerian across the way. Most of the lads here have been wounded in action.

Tuesday Morning, June 11.

Oh! How good it seems to sleep between white sheets and feel the cool air. The French are very good to me. They bring me milk three times a day where the other fellows drink wine. We have some mighty good meals here.

Wednesday June 12.

They are going to send me to an American hospital nearby today. Gee, I hope I can return to headquarters by the 25th. I will miss you. I am feeling fine. Don't worry.

With lots of love, Your loving son, Lyle Beard.

Thursday, June 13.

Am traveling to a French hospital on the train.

Oh, such beautiful scenery! It seems more beautiful than ever. I am only writing a few lines to let you know that I am well and happy. I have six lads under my charge. Most of them are going to the hospital for operations. The French are very good to me. They are going to send me to an American hospital, but the Frenchmen seemed to have the idea that they can take care of us. They are very good to us and we surely do appreciate it. One of the lads here is so darn mighty that he fires my patience to the limit. He treats the Frenchmen with no regard of manner and all symptoms of poor bringing up.

We have stopped for a few minutes in a big station so I have made the best of my time to scribble a few lines.

Hope to soon return to fight, and get my mail from you. I remain, with lots of love,

Your loving son, Lyle Beard.

June 14, 1918.

Dear Ones:

You will be so surprised to hear that I have at last landed in another place. I am now in a beautiful place on the shores of a deep blue sea. Such a beautiful place. Flowers, palms, beautiful buildings galore. We room aboard the battleship and gaze into the distance where I can imagine I see all of you.

A colored Sergeant and I are in the same room. He is a very nice lad. He talks from Illinois and is a post office clerk in Chicago.

They have English nurses here. Believe me, it seems good to have women around here who can speak English. They make us take our bath and get to bed right away. I am not a bit sick and I sure would love to get out of bed and roam around these beautiful grounds. I rode in a street car through the most beautiful city in France. It is as nice a city as you would want to see. High, beautiful buildings, narrow streets and well dressed people.

I will probably be here for only a few days and then I will return to headquarters.

Your loving son, Lyle.

Saturday, June 15.

Did you sleep well? That was the first sentence that the nurse spoke to me this morning. We sure did sleep fine. Why shouldn't we? I was in such a nice bed with real bed springs, down mattresses, and white sheets, and a lasso soft pillow. Believe me, it is a lot different than sleeping in an old barn. I was awakened this morning by the nurse who had a thermometer ready to take my temp. Can you imagine it? I am treated like a baby here. I am treated like a baby here. I am treated like a baby here.

Well, I am going back as soon as I can anyway. I want to return so that I can help on the June rolls. We have just been out in the front yard among the beautiful flowers. The nurse had to make our beds so we went out doors to get a glimpse of the sea. The water seems to be so still this morning, scarcely a ripple. On the distance I could see a small sailboat sailing toward port. I would give a good deal if I had a camera and could take pictures of some of the beautiful places I have seen. As it is I will try and remember these beautiful places and try and install a living picture of the glories of France in my mind. Heaps of love,

Lyle.

June 21, 1918.

It is about 7 a. m., but I slept so well last evening that I decided to get up bright and early this morning. Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy, wealthy and wise. We sure do go to bed early here. At eight o'clock everyone must be in bed, all lights out. Do you wonder that I am willing to go to bed and early to rise? About five-thirty the French maid wakes us and brings us a cup of hot coffee and a slice of French bread. French bread comes in round loaves, and tastes something like our malted Graham bread. Soup is served as the first course in every French meal. We then have potatoes, meat, beans, lettuce, cheese and various other combinations. Also plenty of meat. It is hard to realize that all this does not cost us a cent.

Say, I would like to have you send the Daily Record Herald to me. I would like to keep about the news. Everything looks bright over here, but you seem to get more news at home. Am coming along fine. Hope to return soon. With heaps of love and kisses,

Lyle.

June 22, 1918.

Dear Ones:

Another bright sunny day. I seem to be forgetting how to spell. I get you will think me very ignorant when I return. I guess you will see quite a change in me in several days.

Lyle.

June 23, 1918.

Dear Ones:

I got up early this morning, took a good bath, shaved, and now I feel fine. The matron changed the dressing for me and she told me that I could have a pass to visit the city this p. m. and Monte Carlo in a couple of days. Gee! I can hardly wait to see the most beautiful city in France.

We had asparagus, steak, bread, cherries and lemonade for supper last evening. We surely are getting some fine feeds here. I am anxious to get my trip to the company and get my trip to the city. I will write you later and tell you about my trip to the city. With a word of love and kisses, I remain,

Your son, Lyle Beard.

June 23, 1918.

Dear Ones:

Another bright sunny day. I seem to be forgetting how to spell. I get you will think me very ignorant when I return. I guess you will see quite a change in me in several days.

Lyle.

CHRISTIANITY IN EVERY DAY LIFE IS THEME OF TALK

A. C. Artman of Beaver Dam Gives Interesting Talk at Congregational Church Sunday.

Mrs. A. C. Artman of Beaver Dam gave an informal talk along the line of "The Force of Christianity Working in everyday life" at the Congregational church Sunday. He is the new district worker in the Y. M. C. A. work, and his thoughts were taken from personal experiences, which had come to him in the line of his duties. He likened the Christian life, to a railway ticket, which was of no use when detached from the original, and he emphasized the statement that a nation should grow physically, mentally, socially and spiritually, to be an all-around man.

He also dealt on the thought "that it was necessary to come to church to get in touch with the dynamo. That the Power on high would enable one to keep in harmony with the infinite. Also he thought that it was absolutely necessary to make life worth while, to have the human and divine companionship, which one would find in church association."

The full development of Christian life, the speaker thought, could only be found in work in the community, and among people. A development of one's life along any side of personal characteristics without regard to other phases of life, was foolish and wrong. He cited Jack Johnson, as being a specimen of splendid physical development, but that no one would take him for an ideal. Harry Thaw was mentioned, as having great ability and possibilities, but having a perverted moral sense. His pleading for a law of got a clever mind, when switched upon the wrong track.

"People without spiritual insight," he said, "are like an engine, which has lost its governor, they are without guidance or control."

An all-around character, which was developed in every direction, was what most greatly to be desired, according to Mr. Artman. "It was the underlying force which could make a man of the greatest use to himself, and to the community in which he lives."

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GIRLS WITH SOLDIERS OFF STREET AT NINE

[SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.]

Huntington, L. I., July 16.—It is now a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50 or imprisonment for six months, or both, for a woman to appear on the streets of Huntington between 9 p. m. and 5:30 p. m., with a member of her immediate family, or is known to the woman's parents and they have given the couple permission to be together.

This ordinance follows somewhat similar action taken by the authorities of other Long Island towns and villages. Many soldiers from the aviation camp at Camp Upton and from Camp Upton and Camp Mills visit Huntington.

Boys and girls under eighteen years of age are forbidden to loiter on the streets of the town between the same hours unless they are accompanied by a male member of the family over twenty-one years of age, or by their parents, or are going to or returning from work.

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